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interesting material in this rather undeveloped field. The Managing Editor is our Past-President, J. Harold Williams, who, we are pleased to announce, recently received his Ph. D. from the Education Department of Stanford. Congratulations to the "Journal" and to our Doctor Williams.

We have several plans for improvement of the National News Letter, should it be continued. At the time of going to press it appears very doubtful that we shall have the privilege of attending the National Council meeting and talking the matter over at first hand with the members of the Council. But whether we go or not, we shall have a detailed report ready for the Council together with suggestions for continuing the Magazine and improving it.

We had the pleasure of a visit with our National Secretary Warren recently while he was on his way to Chicago. Brother Warren has always been a booster for the National Magazine, not only at long distance, but when he called on us he was full of ideas for its continuance and success.

Readers of the Magazine may be interested to know what chapters are rep-

resented in our subscription list. We have not had time to check the list over carefully, but our inspection of it shows a clubbing list of subscribers from Texas, California, Washington, Missouri, Stanford, Indiana, Kansas, Cornell and Minnesota. We have individual subscriptions from Texas, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, Washington, California, Stanford, Cornell, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Columbia and Harvard.

Very shortly the National Council will meet and the National Magazine will, no doubt, either be declared a thing of the past, or it will be made a permanent part of our National organization plan. Whatever the National Council may do, we have no apologies to offer for the faith we have shown in the possibilities of a National organ toward the realization of the best that there is in our aims as a dynamic educational organization. We must move forward, and if we are ever to have a unity of purpose and action, we must know each other. The better we know each other the better we shall pull together. To secure among us that closer acquaintance and understanding, is probably the greatest present function that a National periodical can perform,—and it is by no means an unimportant one.

Washington

President Henry Suzzallo.

Word has just been received from the National Secretary, Brother Warren, that the Executive Committee has given its unanimous approval to the election of Henry Suzzallo to honorary membership in the Nu chapter of Phi Delta Kappa. Dr. Suzzallo was elected to the presi-

dency of the University of Washington last May. At that time he was professor of philosophy in Teachers' College, Columbia University. Dr. Suzzallo is an active member of the Columbia chapter.

Dr. Suzzallo was formerly inducted into office as president of the University of Washington on last March 20-21.

Delegates were present from all parts of the United States, representing much that is great in the academic, legal and professional learning of the nation. Dr. Frank F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was also present. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler gave the principal address.

In his inaugural address, President Suzzallo said, in part: "The problem of leadership in a democratic society is one that ought to claim our deepest reflections. . . . We should choose our statesmen with at least as much care as we pick our surgeons. The disasters of bad judgment are always certain if they are not obvious. We ought to remember that a fool can do as much damage as a villain. . . . If we are a wise people we shall look twice at the moral character of the leaders we follow, and thrice at our own reasons for choosing them."

Not only is Dr. Suzzallo concerned with the problem of training for leadership, but also for service. "We propose to train every man and woman to expert service," he said. "To that end we shall have as many broad and practical professional courses as the commonwealth needs. We propose to protect these men from the dangers of highly specialized service by giving them a broad cultural training, one which will moralize their outlook, point their responsibilities, make them flexible rather than mechanical in workmanship, give them that imagination, sympathy and tolerance which are requisite to working with, under and above men.

"Where tradition serves our ends, we shall abide by tradition; where it falls short of function, we shall change it. Our one object is to make the university virile—to make it a forceful and dependable instrument in the efficient and democratic America which is coming.

"The true university is never a mere child of time; it is a foster-mother to things eternal. With the calm, precise eye of science, it examines human experience and fastens on the enduring. Its mission is to stabilize progress. It must know which of men's dreams have been vagaries and which have been helpful aspirations. It searches the soul of his-

tory for the values which have urged us unceasingly toward a finer civilization. In all the trial, error and success which make up the gross fact of human action, it paints the truths which give life a sure technique for worthy achievement. These truths and values are its disciplines. It knots them into the minds of its youthful students until they become the working codes of honor of university men."

Dr. Thomas Franklin Kane, president of the University of Washington from 1902 to 1914, who is also an honorary member of the Nu chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, has been elected to the presidency of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. He will assume office on July 1. He was head of the Latin department there from 1895 to 1900, and principal of the preparatory department for the last three of those years.

Dr. Kane, it is said, has been considering the offer of the presidency for several months. He has been heard to say that nowhere would he be happier than at Olivet. Since his retirement from the presidency of the University of Washington, Dr. Kane has been connected with no educational institution, but has spent his time in studying and writing in Chicago.

Thomas R. Cole, for the last five years principal of the Broadway High School, Seattle, has been elected to the position of assistant superintendent of Seattle's public schools, succeeding Edward G. Quigley, resigned. Mr. Cole was elected to membership in the Nu chapter of Phi Delta Kappa last July. Mr. Quigley is a member of the Minnesota chapter and was intending to affiliate with this chapter, when ill health forced him to resign and leave the city.

Mr. Cole came to Seattle from St. Paul, where he was principal of the Central High School. Before that he was principal of the Cleveland High School of St. Paul, and also of two grade schools. He is a graduate of Upper Iowa University, and has done post-graduate work at Du Pauw. He was born in Colesburg, Iowa, on March 15, 1881.

OUR NEW MEMBERS.

At the last regular meeting of the local chapter, April 29, the following men were initiated:

George D. Dill, Lewis Hall, University of Wash. Senior in Liberal Arts.

Edgar M. Draper, 5625 15th Ave. N. E., Seattle. Senior in Liberal Arts.

David W. Freeman, 5034 14th Ave. N. E., Seattle. Graduate Student in History.

Arthur R. Jerbert, 4100 9th Ave. S., Seattle. Senior in Science.

Arthur Kolstad, 5214 University Blvd., Seattle. Senior in Liberal Arts.

Alan A. Phillips, 5212 18th Ave. N. E., Seattle. Junior in Education.

Wesley G. Young, 4002 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle. Junior in Liberal Arts.

Mr. Jerbert and Mr. Draper are members of Phi Beta Kappa, and Mr. Phillips is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, national honorary journalism fraternity.

WASHINGTON STATE EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The unexcelled support which the State of Washington gives to its elementary schools has led many people to believe that the same support has been extended to its institutions of higher learning. This is not true, however, as is shown by the recently completed report of the State Legislative Survey Commission. The report of the Commission is based, for the most part, upon the findings of Dr. Samuel P. Capen, of the Federal Bureau of Education; Harold W. Foght, of the Federal Bureau, and Dr. Alexander J. Inglis, assistant professor of education at Harvard University.

The data assembled by the experts shows that "the state university has been starved for a number of years; that it is housed, in part, in buildings which are unworthy of a great University in a great and wealthy state," and that the "legitimate expansion of the institution, especially in the development of a college of commerce, demands large increases in its support." An increase in taxes from 1.05 mills to 1.90 mills is recommended by the Commission.

The report shows, on the other hand,

that "The State College, is for the most part, well housed, and the pressure on its plant is not extreme." The report shows, also, that the cost per student at the State College "is higher than in other institutions for which the Bureau has been able to get comparable figures." The cost per student at the State University, the report continues, is \$192.77, and at the State College \$289.79.

While attention is called in the report to the large expenditure per student at the State College, it is the opinion of the experts that the salaries paid its teachers are "considerably below what should be paid to competent men in institutions of this character."

The Commission reports that it is highly desirable to avoid duplication of curricula at the two institutions, but advises that duplication be recognized in some courses, namely, pharmacy, mining, home economics and electrical and mechanical engineering. The University is given the exclusive privilege of offering courses in architecture, forestry, chemical engineering, marine engineering, fisheries and all graduate work in the colleges of liberal arts and engineering. The University is limited in its extension work to King County, and graduate work at the State College is practically abolished.

The function of the State College and the State University, with regard to the training of teachers, is to be limited to the training of superintendents, supervisors and high school teachers. The Normal Schools, on the other hand, if the advice of the experts is followed, will be urged to develop three-year courses, and limit their work to the training of teachers for the elementary grades. Normal graduates, however, may be permitted to teach the ninth grade when it is taught in connection with the upper elementary grades in one-year high schools. The Commission recommends that a fourth Normal School be established on the west side of the State to answer the needs of that part of the State.

President Suzzallo is greatly pleased with the work of the Survey Commission. He said:

"The report deserves the unqualified support of the State. For the first time in their history, the functions and financial needs of the higher institutions have been determined by experts by a scientific method. The State needs to learn the lesson of the survey more completely in the future. There should be a survey through scientific methods every six years. The report of the experts should be made direct to the Governor and the Legislature. Also, there should be a determination of the millage in the same manner as the experts this year deter-

mined the proper functions of the institutions. In this survey the experts did not deal with the manner of a scientific millage apportionment.

"The average attendance should be the principal basis for the distribution of money for instruction. The Legislative Commission has accomplished a great service in its recommendations in pointing a way toward a more scientific method of determining economies and efficiency in the higher institutions of learning."

J. ORIN OLIPHANT.

Cornell

The Theta Chapter started this year somewhat handicapped because there remained only seven members who could take an active part in the work of the chapter. By the end of the first term things had begun to run smoothly and eight new members were elected, one graduate, three seniors and four juniors. Our meetings this term have been interesting as well as instructive. The initiates gained a good idea of the standard of the chapter from the address given at the banquet by Prof. G. P. Bristol. He told us, among other things, of some of the attempts being made to put through certain school legislation for the improvement of conditions in teaching, especially in regard to salaries and tenure. It was gratifying to learn, however that in spite of the crying need for reform, there are many cases where large city school superintendents are paid larger salaries than the fire chief or head of the police. At the next meeting, E. M. Tuttle of the Department of Rural Education told us something of what is being done, this year, in the extension work of which he has charge. At another meeting Dr. W. K. Wright indicated some of the difficulties he had encountered in teaching a beginning course in the problems of philosophy. His talk gave rise to some lively discussion in which everyone took part. At the last meeting, H. G. Bishop read a paper re-

viewing a book by A. B. Morrill on Psychology for teachers. Two more meetings remain for us this year and the program committee has arranged that these evenings shall be given over to the men who will be leaving us this year. Our final evening will, of course, include the annual treat of strawberries and cream which is becoming a chapter tradition.

The majority of the active members of the chapter have subscribed for the National News Letter and all have praise for the idea and the way it is being worked out. All Phi Delta Kappa members ought to get behind the proposition and boost. This year, we began the publication of a local journal and we realize to some extent the difficulties of the job Brother McAllister has undertaken.

F. L. DIMMICK, Cor. Sec.

A BIT OF RESEARCH.

The activities of the members of Cornell chapter along lines of research have been confined to studies in the field of Educational Psychology. Bro. Gilbert J. Rich is at work on a problem concerned with efficiency in learning, which is nearing completion. The study is based on the very common observation that one tends to learn the beginning or end of a piece of poetry much more readily than its middle. The same thing tends